

There are several United States Senators who have right to sit as judges on the impeachment of President Johnson. At least one or eight of them have no right to do so. We believe that two-thirds, if not nearly all of them, have no right to do so. A movement was lately made in Congress contemplating the impeachment of a Judge of the Supreme Court for having, as it was reported, expressed the opinion that the reconstruction law is unconstitutional. The ground taken was that a Judge has no right to take an opinion in advance upon a question that may come before him for trial. And we all know that judges before being qualified to sit in a case are required to swear that they have not expressed an opinion in regard to it.

Certainly it is notorious that a portion of the Senators are so prejudiced against the President Johnson that they are ready to impeach him, even upon the floor of the Senate, that he ought to be impeached. Are such Senators fit to act as judges or jurors upon his impeachment? Is not their doing this a violation of mankind's established idea of justice? Doesn't it make them moral if not legal perjurers? Is it not against the conscience and a threat to the heart and mind of the country?

We say, and surely the world must say, that those Senators who have expressed the opinion, publicly or privately, that President Johnson should be impeached and ejected from office, ought by every rule of justice to be excluded from any participation in the trial of impeachment. They disgrace themselves and shame justice by seeking or even consenting to take part in the trial. They ought to be impeached themselves. This whole proceeding is as vile and as villainous a mockery as ever was practiced by any villainous deliberative body or by any individual villain.

THE GREAT LIFE SAVERS.—The Republican party has distinguished itself in many ways during its short and stormy existence; modesty is not one of them. It claims among other things all the virtues, all the merits, all the wisdom and all the country, but its longest and loudest claim is that it saved the life of the nation. From Sumner down to Jackson Hamilton, from Butler up to Sherman, from Horace Greeley to Anna Dickinson, the politicians and the brave men, the strong-minded and the weak-minded, the men and the women, grown out in deep brain and grown up in the wisdom of the nation, all the life of the nation, and that they, the Republican party, saved it. Is it either claim true?

The Southern States supposed themselves, rightly or wrongly, to be oppressed in the Union, and justifiably or unjustifiably, they attempted to withdraw from it. They never did attempt in any way to do anything more. They never sought to prevent the remaining States from keeping up the old name and the old organization among themselves. If the rebels had succeeded in their full purpose of independence, the United States then as before, and more than now, would have been a free and united people, an independent nation, to the very full as strong as it is now and inconceivably stronger than it is likely to be hereafter, if the Republican party should continue to rule it. Was the British nation destroyed when we separated from it? Will its life be taken when Australia sets up for herself? If Ireland, itself, were to attain independence, would the British Empire cease to exist? Its pride would be hurt, it would lose a troublesome neighbor, it would lose some population, but would its life be lost? The question answers itself. The life of this nation has never been directly attacked unless by those Republicans themselves, who are threatening the only truly valuable part of its life, in attacking its constitutional liberty. When they succeed in controlling the government and making free no longer no longer, they, and no others, will have destroyed the life of the nation.

But even indulging the rhetoric and blinding ourselves to the truth, admitting the Republican view of the rebels, we cannot see the life of the nation being so long after to form a part of it, have those portions of all virtue and wisdom saved? Undoubtedly the Republican party had control of the war, though Democrats fought in the ranks, and Democratic Generals got more slaughtered at Washington than the Republicans. Doubtless that party had control of the whole government of the States which the result of the war put in their power as well as of the war. Have they so need it to save what they call the life of the nation? Have they brought back into the Union the States which the armies delivered over to them? Have they saved the Union? We rather think they had better keep the phrase. They have been pretty good at destroying life, but it would go hard with them to be obliged to show where they ever saved any. They have destroyed individual life enough to have mourning and suffering in half the families in the land. They have destroyed the life of all the States which needed, and are acting as to make resurrection impossible until they themselves are destroyed by the voice of the people. Let us hope the people will wake up to that fact before November.

Gen. Grant sternly rejected the applications of hundreds of persons during the war for permission to bring cotton from within the limits of the Confederacy. His sternness purported to be the sternness of virtue. But it turns out that he granted permits to various persons to do what he wouldn't let others do and received a stipulated percentage for the favoritism. He should have been cashiered. He should not be cashiered. So long as he is cashiered, justice demands a victim.

Look at Grant's party towards the President. Look at his cotton transactions. They say whether he is a gentleman or a blockhead. What sort of a President is in him out of which a man a President of the United States?

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday said that the people of Chicago were to assemble last evening to impeach the President. What clause of the Constitution would give the power of impeachment to a Chicago mob?

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The decision belongs of course to that tribunal. The Legislative department of the government has as little right as the Executive to assume the power of making a final decision as to the extent of its own authority. If the Senate has even a decent regard for appearances, it will not proceed to try the pending impeachment for a violation of the tenure-of-office law until a decision as to the constitutionality of the law can be obtained from the Court. Such a decision can no doubt be obtained within a short time, and, till then, the Senate must wait or encounter the stern indignation of the wrathful rebuke of the people of the country.

Alas that amidst the greatest national distresses and the direct perils of national bankruptcy, we must have millions of lazy black paupers quivering upon us for support. We see no prospect of the termination of the monstrous evil. It is all the time rapidly increasing. Its magnitude is frightful. The number of the paupers becomes greater and greater with every passing month, and it will continue to augment until it shall embrace the whole black population of the South. We have no hope, that in spite of this time, one negro in a hundred will earn his livelihood.

How can the country ever prosper, how can it even continue to exist, with such a mountain mass of black paupers crushing out its soul and life?

Perils of resource is the President. He is up by the heels and he lights on his feet by a double somersault.—Nash.

Gen. Grant, unfortunately for himself, comes awkwardly down upon another part of his bankruptcy.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOWARDS THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Grant's party towards the President has given already and is likely to give hereafter more trouble than a thousand Grants are worth. Seldom has an act of treachery cost the nation so dear.

The President had no other purpose in regard to the tenure-of-office law than to have the question of its constitutionality adjudicated by the Supreme Court. With this view he desired that Gen. Grant, the acting-Secretary of War at the time, should either hold the office against Mr. Stanton until a judicial decision could be obtained or resign in season to enable the President to appoint some one to his place who would. Gen. Grant proposed directly and unequivocally that he would do either the one or the other, if he had kept his word, the question would have been at once to the Court, and that tribunal would have been rendered a decision. To that decision, whatever it might have been, the President would have quietly conformed his course of action. If the President desired adjudication, he would not have made the slightest opposition to Mr. Stanton's reinstatement in office.

But General Grant basely betrayed the President. He falsified his word. He neither resigned the Secretaryship of War to enable the President to appoint a successor, nor held the office till the question of its constitutionality could be brought before the Court. On the contrary, he induced the President to believe that he would do one or the other, until it was too late to appoint a successor. And now mark the consequences of one man's perfidy. The subject of impeachment is agitating and confusing the nation.

The President is of the country and aiming for civil war. The time of Congress, which, in this season of deep danger and almost universal distress, should be devoted to the wise legislation which the welfare if not the continued existence of the Republic demands, must be given, perhaps for months, to a bitter conflict upon the subject of impeachment, impairing its power to legislate wisely, and thus, from destroying the national finances, annihilating the credit of the Government, creating sectional hostilities that will continue this generation, and culminating very possibly in awful carnage.

General Grant's lie to the President is no doubt destined to be, on account of its consequences, the most famous and celebrated lie of all history. It will be remembered by all who will be so much distinguished by that lie than by all his battles.

The United States Senate has passed the supplementary reconstruction bill. This, we believe, is the seventh or eighth reconstruction bill that the Senate has passed, and we presume that the House of Representatives will pass it after making it even worse than it is, if worse be possible. Every feature of it is directly in the interest of the negroes.

The bill provides that a majority of the votes registered, shall decide elections, so that the negroes shall not be defeated, as they lately were in Alabama, by being too large to go to the polls. It provides that registered voters may vote in any part of a State on making affidavit or giving other satisfactory evidence that they have registered, and we all know that the affidavit of nineteen-twentieths or ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern negroes will not worth a puff of air. In every State where registration is required as a condition of white men's voting, they are denied the privilege of voting outside of the districts where they register, even though they swear fifty oaths upon the subject. The provision adopted by the Senate has no other purpose than to encourage perjury, fraud, and imposture. Mr. Davis remains in prison. The whole nation is now and unconsciously stronger than it is likely to be hereafter, if the Republican party should continue to rule it. Was the British nation destroyed when we separated from it? Will its life be taken when Australia sets up for herself? If Ireland, itself, were to attain independence, would the British Empire cease to exist? Its pride would be hurt, it would lose a troublesome neighbor, it would lose some population, but would its life be lost? The question answers itself. The life of this nation has never been directly attacked unless by those Republicans themselves, who are threatening the only truly valuable part of its life, in attacking its constitutional liberty. When they succeed in controlling the government and making free no longer no longer, they, and no others, will have destroyed the life of the nation.

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